

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5683 號三十八百六十五第五

日六十月正年子丙緒光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1876.

四緒禮 號十月二英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

## Arrivals.

February 9, YESSO, British str., 159, J. E. Pritchard, Foochow 6th Feb., Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th, General—D. L. LEAKE & Co.  
February 9, PROSPECTUS, Siamese bark, 474, E. Müller, Amoy 6th February, Bonus, YEN FAT HONG.  
February 9, NOEMA, British steamer, 606, Walker, Swatow 8th Feb., General—KUOK ACHING.  
February 9, PHANHUCO, British str., 643, Wm. Hyde, Saigon 4th February, Rice—LINDSTEN & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 9TH.  
Stenior, six, for Shanghai.  
Kats Walker, for Saigon.  
Pianos Perico, for Bangkok.  
Hedden, str., for Singapore.  
Consolation, str., for Singapore.

## Departures.

February 9, LEMON, str., for Swatow, &c.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.—  
Per YESSO, str., from East Coast:—  
Messrs. Drew, Gair, Gittins, Dalrymple, Kerr, and Tenant, His Excellency the Tao-ta of Swatow, and 57 Chinese.  
Per Prosperity, from Amoy:—  
5 Chinese.  
Per Pernambuco, str., from Saigon:—  
5 Chinese.  
Per Consolation, str., for Singapore:—  
47 Chinese.

## To Depart.

Per Stenior, str., for Shanghai:—  
1 Cabin.  
Per Blanca Perico, for Bangkok:—  
1 Cabin.  
Per Hedden, str., for Bangkok:—  
12 Chinese.

## Reports.

The Siamese bark Prosperity reports left Amoy on 6th February, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Norma reports left Swatow on 8th February, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship Pernambuco reports left Saigon on 4th February, and had strong N.E. monsoon and moderate weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship ESSO reports left Foochow on 6th February, Amoy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 8th. From Foochow to Amoy had light variable winds and foggy weather. From Amoy to Swatow fresh monsoon and clear weather. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate winds and variable weather. In Foochow, H.M.S. Midge, str., Kemptown, 2nd, in Army, German corvette Ariadne, str., Hengchow, Formosa, and Hockhau. The steamship Shantou left for Shanghai at 5 p.m. In Swatow, steamships Ningpo and Foochow. On the afternoon of the 8th, passed two steamers, bound North.

## Poochow—ARRIVALS.

(From Hedges & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.)  
Papaya Anchorage, 5th February.

February 2nd, str., Yesso from Hongkong, H.M. gunboat Midge from a cruise; 3rd, Maria Heydon from Amoy; 4th, str., Taka from Shanghai.

## Poochow—DEPARTURES.

January 28th, str., How-sang for Shanghai; German gunboat Cyclop for Shanghai; 28th, str., Douglas for Hongkong.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manilla.

## (For last Mail's Advice.)

Nanking (s.), Canton, Dec. 18  
Ginsen (s.), China Ports, Dec. 18  
Hops (s.), Iloilo, Dec. 19  
Nestor (s.), China Ports, Dec. 22  
Bato, Manila, Dec. 23

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.  
(Corrected to Date.)

Yessi's Name, From, Dates.  
Minnesota, Charlston (U.S.), June 30  
Stefano, Cardini, July 30  
Iphigenia, Hamburg, Sept. 4  
Ferd. H. Parker, Hamburg, Sept. 26  
Sir H. Parker, London, Oct. 25  
Carrick, London, Oct. 26  
Ferdinand, Cardini, Oct. 13  
Desborough, Cardini, Oct. 14  
Fauny, Cardini, Oct. 15  
Rockwood, Cardini, Oct. 16  
Portland, Portland, Oct. 22  
British Crown, Cardini, Nov. 1  
Pendo (s.), Antwerp, Nov. 15  
Oceania, Hamburg, Nov. 16  
Tessina, Hamburg, Nov. 18  
F. H. Drews, Hamburg, Nov. 20  
N. J. Athanasiou, Cardini, Nov. 21  
Alma, Cardini, Nov. 22  
Assens, Antwerp, Nov. 23  
Auric Fish, Cardini, Nov. 25  
Comet, Boston, U.S., Nov. 26  
Jyllian, Hamburg, Nov. 27  
Cardini, Hamburg, Nov. 28  
Hansine, Hamburg, Nov. 29  
Bellona (s.), Hamburg, Dec. 16  
Lord of Edessa (s.), London, Dec. 17  
Anna, Cardini, Dec. 17

## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. A. B. M. S. T. R. O. N. G., At 12 noon, Sundy Goods.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, Agent.

1, 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored in Warehouses.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., 177, Hongkong, 9th November, 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NOVOTN & Co., Agents.

18 Hongkong, January, 1876.

## To be Let.

TO BE LET.  
With Possession on 1st March next.  
THE DWELLING and Centrally situated DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.  
For all particulars apply to ROBERT G. ALFORD  
Surveyor, Club Chambers,  
1m 124, Hongkong, 1st January 1876.

TO LET.  
With Immediate Possession.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. REED & CO.  
The STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEBNARE.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUNNET & CO.  
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## Notices of Firms.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

FROM this day, and until further notice, Mr. G. de CHAMPEAUX will act at this port as AGENT of the above Company.

By Order of the Directors.

O. BERTRAND,  
125, Hongkong, 30th January, 1876.





## Extracts.

## A LAPLAND LEGEND.

"But what if Waina Isst met me in their own language the Old Father, and if Kott means the Dawn? Can we then doubt any longer that Amanrik must be the Glomming, and that their meeting in the summer reflects those summer evenings when, particularly in the north, the touch of the sun seems never to die, and when the Gleaming is soon kissing the Dawn?" — Max Müller.

Upon the roof of Fin or Lap.

This tuft of moss and fragrant willow grew<sup>1</sup>  
Among the smoke, it plucked to pluck my cap.  
Or in an Arctic residence who  
This house is built, and here it stands, and has  
Only really sixteen; this is how sweet it was;  
To see it growing, fresh with many dew,  
Upon the roof, while whis of Norland Are  
Steamed with the smoke that blured the warm night's  
rosey air!

Ago and Daniel Waina Isst had:

He served him in his Kingly Hall, this old,  
Black bear, who had never met,

By any, on any day, or anywhere;

But what one saw he had a voice;

Between his grey lips, and in his hair,

Wore for his chosen dress of vassalage;

A young lad, with one red eye, sat

Upon the floor, and said, "So the page

Took much with him always when he passed.

But Amnrik, the damsel, who had sprung

From some white tribe down the western skis,

Was dark-bellied, with shadowy eyes,

And low, sweet voices; and evermore she sang,

As her work she gilded and ironed,

With a golden sponge, brightened and made

The little children, who were glad;

Now in My young Waina Isst had

A wondrous lamp of gold, whose dazzling wick

No oil of greenland could feed so bright;

And this he gave to Kott and Amnrik;

That he could kindly, she should quench the light,

And every evening in the deep dark

She would sit by the lamp, and then a spark,

Illumed the lamp, and walking through the net

Green grass paled his toothen robes;

Shaded the lamp with dusky hands and blew

A darkness through the bright seal of the wick,

Well pleased was Waina Isst with these two.

And finding daily in the royal house,

The lamp was always lit, and a spark

Met from lamp to another's pride;

Which flashed the face of either to a flower

When they set, and made each hour apart

As age of expectation to the heart;

And Waina Isst, sad, and smil'd, and said;

"Take bows in temples for your bridal bed,

And golden robes when the mucky door

Had been closed, and the door was shut,

The lover's fears at a muted chime,

Ridden; But Waina Isst, "So prehence

In after days small Kots with dusky brows

Shall pluck the blossoms of my royal houses—

And thy Amnrik with golden hair,

Will be my bride, and the love of white,

As the bright rays of the loves met;

Come more, Kots, that I may see;

—Come more, Amnrik, that I may see;

But comes a secret half-divine;

A mystic aversion—he for ever fair!"

"And Waina Isst, and ended, and said;

"Let, then, the wild flowers for your bridal bed

Sleep over in a seed that shall not shoot;

The golden roses unstrung—a thread root;

The golden deer for the love of white;

So from all around, in a world withdrawn,

Ye stars shall meet, while times and tides abide,

A virgin bridegroom and a virgin bride!"

As Waina Isst spoke, 'twas even so,

When all the royal house was blushed with snow,

And strings lights blazoned every escent pane,

And when with leaf and bough once again

The royal boughs were red, and green, and white

He trimm'd golden lamp, she quenched the light;

For four sweet weeks who did not seem warm and clear,

And all the ways were green, those lovers twain,

Wandering among the pleasant fields, ruan;

Touche' till midnight side by side;

A virgin bridegroom and a virgin bride!"

For the hour, 'tis toll and due!

—All that, and more, and more,

And what it left, waiting with a start,

Kot held the lamp to Amnrik ere they part,

She answers with a happy smile: "So late!

So late—or rather, love, so early! Hark!

The Kot is noce other than her own,

But she is still, and Kot is still to mourn

The slugs-heads to see and cry over!"

And while he spant like a shimmering doubt,

New glows, new fitters in a darkening fit,

Sic truis, and bre' slay softy winnows it;

To steady life.

Then stretching farid out,

Their hands are clasped together, and that yes,

Like ledators, draw each other braw to braw;

And trees is blent with trees, like bough with bough,

And, lower on flowers, their love met; and the skin

Are crimsoned as a rose, is east and west;

Are crimsoned with their blushes as a rose!

Of all his love Waina Isst best

These twin, and hapless lovers no ma' known!

William Cullen in Temple Bar.

EGYPTIAN BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

It is worthy of notes that among the feathered and four-legged animals domesticated by the ancient Egyptians, ducks are not represented; moreover, it may be observed that there are no data to show that the domestic fowl was known to the ancient Egyptians. The object so-called on the sarcophagi of the builder of the Great Pyramid resembles a chick; bold in appearance and figure, but it might be the young of the quail, which is still plentiful throughout the country, and is eaten throughout the civilised districts. There is a picture on one of the tombs, and another in the British Museum, where occurs quail, and evidently ducks, are being salted and preserved for future use. Pigeons, both wild and domesticated, have been plentiful in Egypt from very early times. The common rock pigeon (*C. livia*) is generally distributed, and its compatriot the dove often returns to the rocky wilds. Every town of any pretensions has a public pigeon-house, more or less account of the economic value of the creature than for the birds. At Suez, it is a lively scene to sit in your boat and watch them swarming about the houses and settling on the tops of palm-trees, or, like sea-gulls, hovering over, for the purpose of picking up waste thrown overboard. The traveler inquisitive on points connected with natural history will do well to examine the walls of the Theban temple. On that of Medinet Habu, there is observed a very vivid representation of the coronation of the winter monarch, Ramesses III. (B.C. 1300). Here, among all the state display of the times, are shown priests in their robes letting off incense, which seem to have covered the entire width of the court of the Duke d'Ajoula. Before steps were taken to obtain this strange judgment, a French army corps was sent to bivouac near one of the Pyrenean passes. D'Harcourt admitted that the renunciation clause in the treaty of Ryswick was a masterly move, and he apologized for the gloomy view of it which he had taken. The Duke of Neuburg was crushed; and the Ambassador wrote, who was to regain his influence, to his Royal Master to advise his Royal Master to whom he was to make his testament in accordance with the tokens they were to note on her remains. There was an incantation scene performed in the vaults of the Escorial; the Princess des Ursus helped him to hide over many difficulties, and when they disappeared he fell into the strong hands of the Duke of Parma.

Extracts from the work of D'Harcourt, published by the author of "A Fresh Page of an Old Story," a Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writes: — M. Charles Hippocrate, an historical light of the French University, has at length given the world the fruit of his researches in the Foreign Office archives, and in those of the Harcourt family. His "Correspondence in life du Marquis d'Harcourt" is not a book to strengthen the cause of Legitimate Monarchy either in France or Spain. The long series of letters which M. Hippocrate relates to the intrigue of the Spanish succession, which was carried on simultaneously at Madrid, Vienna, Munich, and Versailles. The French Ambassador charged to extract a testament from Charles II., of Spain, in favour of the Duke d'Anjou, is the central personage of the work. The latter, after incurred the lymphatic complexion, the sluggish heart, the melancholia, and the superstition as well as the crown of his great uncle, without energy to react against the gross supernatural forces of the nobles around him, the pupil of Fenelon gradually fell into them. Such was the cruelty of Madrid about sorcery that Voltaire or the Marquis de Torcy put forward in his behalf. The Duke had made to sign the Treaty of Ryswick, which was the mind of the eighteenth century ascribed to greatness of soul and pity for the miseries of the French people, was entirely due to care for a narrow dynastic interest. Incredulous in most things, Voltaire erred on the side of credulity in gathering materials for his "Séicle de Louis XIV." He accepted with almost naive faith any testimony which went to establish the legend of "le Grand Monarque." One of the eye-witnesses in whom he most trusted in arriving at what he conceived to be a just estimate of the native grandeur of that King, was the Marquis de Torcy, the Foreign Minister charged with the conduct of the Spanish succession. The posthumous memoirs of M. de Torcy, which appeared after the "Séicle de Louis XIV." seem to confirm Voltaire's judgment. They represent the French King as not having much cared to place the crown of Spain upon his grandson's head, and of his being surprised when the news reached him of the will made by Charles II. In the d'Harcourt correspondence, brought to light by M. Hippocrate, it appears that the French King was in a frantic mood and lusty as a goddess of Rubens. Her mind runs on power and gallantry, and her heart overflows with contempt for the King, who dread still more her occasional excesses than her scorn. When he goes abroad with him the rugged populace, who detest her for not giving the Crown a direct heir, and thus saving it from a foreign head, cry after the Royal couple, "Nippon! Nippon!" The King prefers to Madrid and Aranjuez, the gloomy solitude of the Escorial, where the Queen and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt keep him under lock and key. The consolation of the idiotic monarch is to be near the tomb of Louise d'Orléans, to which he turns and involved that nobles of his time could suspect his drift until he lets them into his designs. The critical moment of Macaulay is shown to be at fault by the documents revealed in the d'Harcourt papers. He took what appeared to him the obvious explanation of the motives which induced Louis XIV. to patch up a peace at Ryswick, and to amuse himself with the tricks of his dwarfs and the practical jokes they play on one another. He does not dare dispense with his confessor, though his approach throws him into paroxysms of mental agony. The King, for his soul's health, is prescribed those "Exercices" of Loyola, whereas the penitent is exhorted to try and figure to himself the condition of the soul which departed this life in a state of mortal sin, and is exposed to all the torments of hell. The grudges about him are subjected to the same theological regimen, and believe the palace to be haunted with evil spirits. While Charles is in the grip of the skull never closed, to rid himself of dark phantoms, he tries to amuse himself with the tricks of his dwarfs and the practical jokes they play on one another. He does not dare dispense with his confessor, though his approach throws him into paroxysms of mental agony. The King, for his soul's health, is prescribed those "Exercices" of Loyola, whereas the penitent is exhorted to try and figure to himself the condition of the soul which departed this life in a state of mortal sin, and is exposed to all the torments of hell. 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